

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

1. Rejection of claims 1, 2, 9, and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 1, 2, 9, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lai et al. (US 2004/0102860) in view of Hobson (US 2002/0093506).

**Response:**

Claims 1, 2, 9, and 11 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration.

2. Rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lai et al. (US 2004/0102860) and Hobson, in further view of Michelson et al. (US 2002/0072047).

**Response:**

Claim 3 has been cancelled, and is no longer in need of consideration.

3. Rejection of claims 4-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lai et al. (US 2004/0102860) and Hobson, in further view of Holtz et al. (US 2002/0186233).

**Response:**

Claims 4-8 have been cancelled, and is no longer in need of consideration.

4. Rejection of claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lai et al. (US 2004/0102860) in view of Holtz et al. (US 2002/0186233) and Krause (US 6,931,587).

**Response:**

Claim 26 has been amended to overcome this rejection. Claim 26 recites that the a text calculating circuit calculates a rate at which text is displayed on the display device according to the equation  $F=N/T$ , where F represents a moving frequency at which text is displayed on the display device, N represents a quantity of text stored in the first text file, and T represents the duration of the first audio file. Claim 26 also specifies that the quantity of text N is selected from a group consisting of  $N_S$  and  $N_P$ , wherein  $N_S$  represents a number of sentences in the first text file and  $N_P$  represents a number of paragraphs in the first text file.

Holtz teaches in paragraph [0135] controlling the scroll rate at which text is displayed, and teaches that the scroll rate is measured in words per minute. However, neither Holtz nor Lai teaches measuring the scroll rate according to the number of sentences or paragraphs in a text file.

Krause teaches in column 6, lines 14-17 that a rate at which text is displayed on a teleprompter may be defined in different units of speed (e.g., words per unit time, lines per unit time, characters per unit time). However, Krause does not teach the claimed limitations of calculating the text display rate according to the number of sentences in a text file or according to the number of paragraphs in a text file.

Therefore, the applicant submits that the currently amended claim 26 is patentable over the combination of Lai, Holtz, and Krause. Reconsideration of claim 26 is respectfully requested.

5. Introduction to new claims 27 and 28:

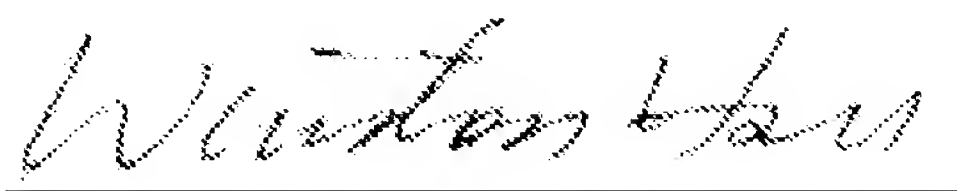
New claims 27 and 28 individually specify that the rate at which text is displayed on the display device is calculated according to the number of

5 sentences in the first text file and according to the number of paragraphs in the first text file. As noted above, the cited prior art does not teach either one of these limitations, and therefore claims 27 and 28 should be patentable over the cited prior art. In addition, claims 27 and 28 are dependent upon claim 26, and should be allowed if claim 26 is allowed. Consideration of claims 27 and 28 is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

10

Sincerely yours,



Date: 02/05/2008

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526

15 P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.

Voice Mail: 302-729-1562

Facsimile: 806-498-6673

e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

20 Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 13 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 10 PM in Taiwan.)